**Term-1**

**Module: (HTML)-1**

**Q1. Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?**

**Ans.**

* HTML Tags are building blocks of HTML Page.

HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element.

HTML tags are used to mark up the start and end of an HTML element.

This tag is come with pair.

* Html element holds the content.

If element is defined by a starting tag.

If the element contains other content end with a closing tag.

This will be rendered and shown to the user.

**Q2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

**Ans.**

* HTML tag are buildings block of the html page.

They tell browser how it should display content the user.

Tags are used to mark up the start of an HTML element and they are usually enclosed in angle brackets

**Ex.<h1> </h1>**

* Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements and are placed within the opening tag of an element.

Attributes consist of a name and a value, separated by an equal sign (=) and enclosed in double or single quotes.

Attributes serve various purposes, such as defining the element's behaviour, specifying links, setting the appearance, and more.

**Ex.**

<**a** href=”Path Location”>

**Q3. What are void elements in HTML?**

**Ans.**

* A void element is an element whose content model never allows it to have contents under any circumstances.
* All the elements in HTML do not require to have start tag and end tag, some elements does not have content and end tag such elements are known as Void elements or empty elements.
* Void elements in HTML, also known as self-closing or empty elements and they are self-contained within a single opening tag and may include attributes.
* Void elements are used for various purposes in HTML, such as embedding media, line breaks, and inserting images.

**Ex. :**

* <img src="image.jpg" alt="An example image">
* <p>This is a paragraph.<br>And this is a new line.</p>
* <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">

**Q4.What are HTML Entities?**

**Ans.**

* HTML entities are special codes or character references used in HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) to represent characters that have special meanings or are not easily typed directly from the keyboard.
* These entities are used to display characters such as reserved symbols, mathematical symbols, accented letters, and other special characters in web documents.
* HTML entities are written using an ampersand (&), followed by a specific code or name, and ending with a semicolon (;). The basic syntax for an HTML entity is: &entity\_name;.

Ex.

&lt; represents the less-than symbol <.

&gt; represents the greater-than symbol >.

&amp; represents the ampersand symbol &.

&nbsp; represents a non-breaking space.

**Q5. What are different types of lists in HTML?**

**Ans.**

HTML provides several types of lists that you can use to organize and structure content on webpages. The three main types of lists in HTML are below.

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**1.Ordered Lists:**

An ordered list is used to create a list of items that should be displayed in a specific sequence or order.

Each item in an ordered list is preceded by a number or another custom marker.

You create an ordered list using the <ol> element and list items using the <li> element.

**Ex:**

<ol>

<li>Item 1</li>

<li>Item 2</li>

<li>Item 3</li>

</ol>

**2.Unordered Lists**:

An unordered list is used to create a list of items without any specific order or sequence.

Each item in an unordered list is typically preceded by a bullet point or another custom marker.

You create an unordered list using the <ul> element and list items using the <li> element.

**Ex.:**

<ul>

<li>Item A</li>

<li>Item B</li>

<li>Item C</li>

</ul>

**3.Description Lists**:

A description list is used to create a list of items with associated descriptions or definitions.

Each item in a description list consists of a term (defined using the <dt> element) and its description (defined using the <dd> element).

You create a description list using the <dl> element, and each term and description pair is marked using <dt> and <dd> elements, respectively.

**Ex.:**

<dl>

<dt>Term 1</dt>

<dd>Description 1</dd>

<dt>Term 2</dt>

<dd>Description 2</dd>

</dl>

**Q6. What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?**

**Ans.**

* The class attribute in HTML is used to assign one or more class names to an HTML element. Class names are used to identify and group elements that share common styles or behaviours. This attribute is essential for applying CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) styles to specific elements or groups of elements on a web page.

**Syntax:**

<element class="classname">Content</element>

* <element> is the HTML element you want to apply the class to.
* class is the attribute itself.
* "class name" is the name of the class you want to apply.
* Content represents the content or text within the HTML element.

**Ex**. <p class="highlight">This is your content</p>

**Q7. What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements?**

**Ans.**

* The id attribute is a unique identifier that is used to specify the document.
* It is used by CSS and JavaScript to perform a certain task for a unique element.
* In CSS, the id attribute is written using the # symbol followed by id.

**Syntax :**

<element id="id\_name">

In CSS Stylesheet:

#id\_name {

// CSS Property

}

* The class attribute is used to specify one or more class names for an HTML element.
* The class attribute can be used on any HTML element.
* The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to perform certain tasks for elements with the specified class name.
* The class name in CSS stylesheet using “.” symbol.

**Syntax:**

<element class="class\_name">

In CSS Stylesheet:

.class {

// CSS Property

}

**Q8.** **What are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

**Ans.**

* HTML provides a range of formatting tags and elements that allow you to control the appearance and presentation of text and other content on a web page.
* Formatting tags can help you structure and style your HTML content.
* **Here are some of the common formatting tags in HTML :**
* Heading (<h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, <h6>): These tags define headings of different levels, where <h1> is the highest and <h6> is the lowest level.
* Paragraph (<p>): Used to define paragraphs of text.
* Line Break (<br>): Inserts a line break within text, creating a new line without creating a new paragraph.
* Horizontal Line (<hr>): Inserts a horizontal line to separate content sections.
* Bold (<b>) and Strong (<strong>): Used to emphasize text by making it bold. <strong> has stronger semantic meaning for importance in web accessibility.
* Italic (<i>) and Emphasis (<em>): Used to italicize text. <em> has stronger semantic meaning for emphasis.
* Underline (<u>): Used to underline text, though it's not recommended for general use due to potential confusion with hyperlinks.

**Q9. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?**

**Ans.**

* **Cellpadding:**
* Cell padding controls the space between the content inside a table cell and the cell's border or edges.
* It is specified using the "cellpadding" attribute in HTML or the "padding" property in CSS.
* Cell padding adds space within the cell, pushing the content away from the cell's border.
* This space is applied uniformly around all sides of the cell.
* Increasing the cell padding value increases the space between the content and the cell's edges, making the cell content appear further away from the cell borders.
* Cell padding is often used to improve the readability and aesthetics of a table by providing some breathing room around the content.

**Ex.**: <table cellpadding="10">

<tr>

<td> </td>

</tr>

</table>

* **Cellspacing:**
* Cell spacing controls the space between adjacent cells in a table.
* It is specified using the "cellspacing" attribute in HTML or the "border-spacing" property in CSS.
* Cell spacing adds space between the borders of adjacent cells in a table, creating a gap or separation between them.
* Increasing the cell spacing value increases the gap between adjacent cells, making the cells appear more separated from each other.
* Cell spacing is often used to control the visual separation between cells in a table layout.